

(6)
A
CATALOGUE

OF THE

CABINET *of* BIRDS,

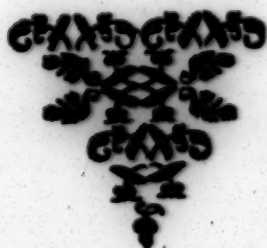
AND

Other **CURIOSITIES,**

Now **EXHIBITING** at

The NEW HOUSE,

**Facing the POULTRY, the Corner of CORNHILL
and THREADNEEDLE-STREET.**



Price SIX-PENCE.

ALDO GUE

of Birds

217112



INTRODUCTION.

TO facilitate the attainment of Natural Knowledge in one of its most considerable branches, and to gratify the imagination with one of its most elegant amusements, are the objects of this collection. The one is aimed at by the choice; the other principally by the arrangement.

Birds are, perhaps, the most pleasing of the animal species; they are the most lively and active of all the creatures that are endow'd with self-motion; and they are adorned with all the splendid colours of whatever is most beautiful in the vegetable world; they are more active than beasts or men; they are more variegated than flowers; there is, therefore, no province in all Natural History, that is so accommodated to afford a useful, and at the same time a rational entertainment, to all tastes, and to every stage of life. For, while the more intelligent see with astonishment the operations of an all-wise Providence, the more gay and superficial will be engaged by the finest shew in nature.

For these purposes, the Proprietor, with great expence and infinite labour, has drawn together in one point of view this Cabinet. They are prepared by an art, he flatters himself, never equalled by the most celebrated preparations, in the lustre of their native and original colours, and disposed in such a manner as to preserve all the spirit of their
living

INTRODUCTION.

living attitudes, and those peculiar movements which characterise each species.

But though Birds form the principal part of this Collection, they do not compose the whole of it. In order to enlarge and diversify this Exhibition, several beasts are taken in, and many curious and beautiful insects, all in high preservation.

If to have chosen a proper object for the public entertainment, and to have laboured to bring it to all possible perfection, be the way to deserve encouragement, He hopes to meet with it, in a discerning Age, and a generous Nation.

BY

B Y A

L A D Y,

ON SEEING THE

COLLECTION of BIRDS,

Tho' Dead, they yet Live.

TREAD softly, Cousin, hush! hah! hold your tongue;

You'll fright that Titmouse, whilst she feeds her young;

How sleek their feathers, and how brisk their looks,

Tho' kept in cases, as we keep our books.

How can they thus such charming birds confine,

Who look like angels, and like seraphs shine.

Ah, do stand back, see how that Partridge springs,

You'll make her break against the bars her wings.

How can you, Cousin, play such cruel tricks?

That hen, see how she cuddles with her chicks;

The tender chicks, how prettily they feed;

When coop'd so close, I wonder how they breed.

That Cock Dove, Coz. how lovely large he shines

With all the splendor of Peruvian mines;

See, see, how stout, how stately does he tread;

How rich his plumage, and how proud his head:

A crown, a princely crown, he joyful wears,

And from all other birds the belle he bears:

How

How finely, cousin, can he coo and kiss;
 Those other doves are tincy toys to this :
 An emblem rare of innocence and love,
 His shape and crest can these soft passions move :
 Such manly looks ! upon my life and word,
 I'd walk five hundred miles for such a bird.

That dear Maccaw, who marks the glitt'ring track,
 With twenty thousand sunbeams on his back ;
 I've seen him down at Escher frequent fly,
 And like a birth-day Beau, he charm'd my eye :
 What colours, Cousin ! purple, red and green !
 Sure all the rainbow in this class is seen !
 What majesty in every bird express !
 Those noble groupes by far outshine the rest.
 Pull back your cane ; them pidgeons, how they bill ;
 Leave poking so, you'll hinder them you will.
 What not alive ?—not that a living hawk !
 Then you and I nor breathe, nor move, nor talk.
 What, this allusion, Coz !—you break my heart ;
 Ten thousand curses on his conjuring art.
 If this be art, that in those shapes I view ;
 So natural, so just, so fine, so true,
 The wide creation is a vision too.

Was ever such a fraud in truth's disguise ;
 Pray do but see their tails, their wings, their eyes ;
 Their very bosoms seem to sink and rise.
 I own I am vext, and yet it gives me joy ;
 But how the creature could his time employ !
 What ages must his Patience here endure ;
 What skill of man that glossy down could cure ;
 Preserve that purple, scarlet, gold and green,
 With all the colours in the rainbow seen ;
 Exert that energy of love and strife
 In every striking attitude of life.

They talk of mummies and Egyptian Kings ;
 Ah ! see those ringlets and those radiant wings,
 As smooth as vigorous, and as fresh as fair,
 As when they wann'd the ethereal fields of air ;

Or wanton skim'd along the chrystal flood,
 Or clapp'd their wings, as on the banks they stood :
 Or glitter'd gorgeous in the sunny ray,
 T'enrich and rob at once the radiant day.
 How well in death their living deeds they show,
 Like Virgil's visions in the shades below.—

See there, the Sea Gull perching on the rock ;
 The Falcon darting at the crested Cock :
 The Peacock here his starrv train displays,
 And there the Nightingale attempts her lays ;
 The Lark on tip-toe turns aloft her eyes,
 And seems already soaring to the skies ;
 The swarthy rook the stormy winter braves ;
 The Halcyon rocking on the summer's waves ;
 Adown the stream the Cygnet seems to spring,
 While every straining warbler strives to sing :
 Alive to raptur'd fight they still appear ;
 Defeated death has no dominion here,
 And triumphs only o'er the longing ear,

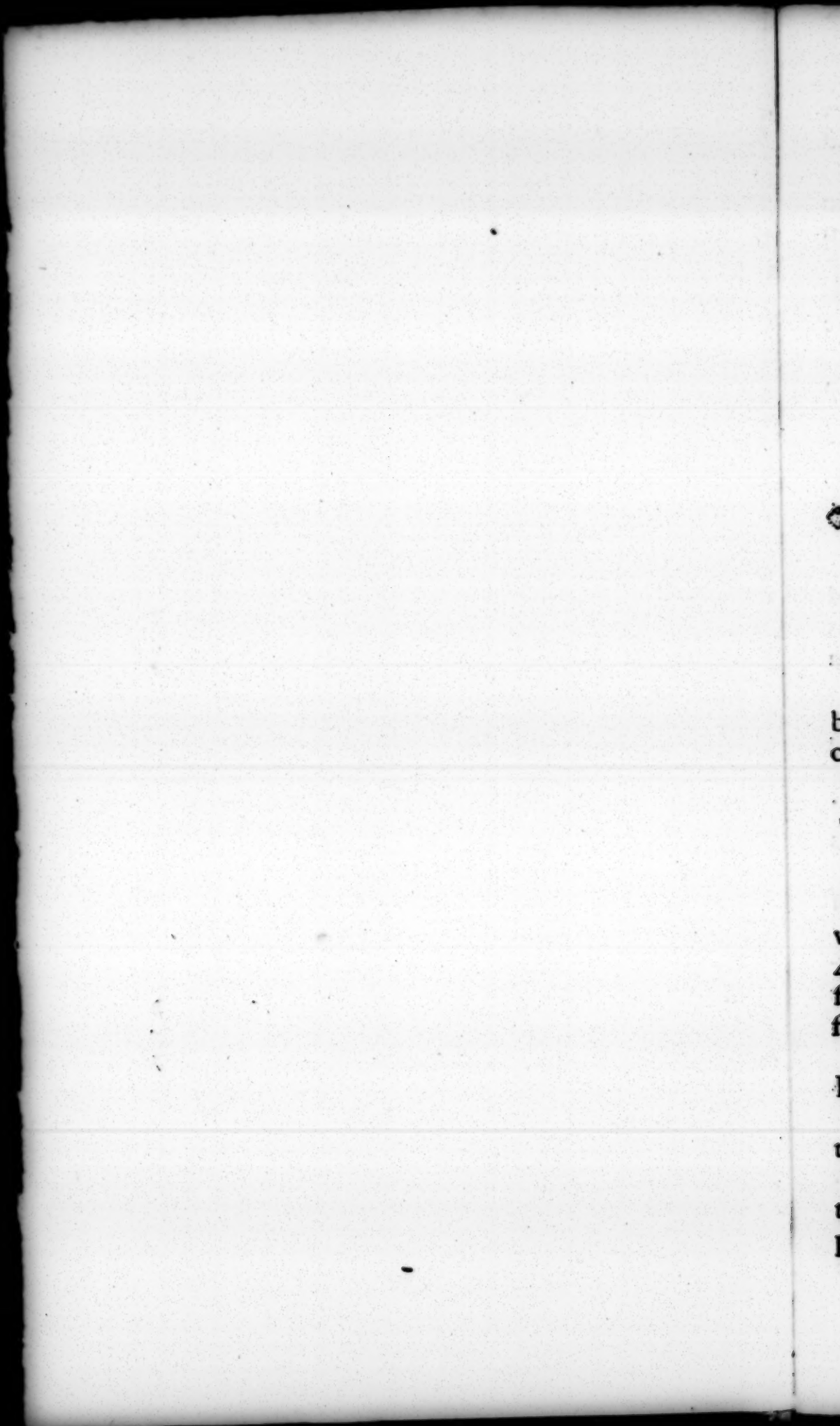
Their number next, the order and their grace,
 Their fine arrangement and their pictur'd place,
 With sweet astonishment my soul divide,
 And still attract my sight from side to side.

Ah ! see those owls in fresh uninjur'd cloaths,
 Their heads exactly like our modern beaux ;
 As like without as pin can be to pin,
 And, what's still worse, as like them too within ;
 Yet near the Humming Bird and cooing Dove,
 With all the feather'd families of love.

Such rich variety fatigues the eye ;
 Who would not for such beauty wish to die,
 And join the gay Millenium of the sky.

W A R B L E R.

May-Fair, Jan. 1, 1769.



A
C A T A L O G U E
O F
B I R D S, &c.



One Pair of Stairs.

1 **T**HE *Bearded Manakin* and *Canary Birds*; so call'd from their coming from those Islands, but are now bred all over Europe; the sweetest song'd come from Germany.

2. *Canary Birds*, nest and eggs; different sorts

3. *Cropper Crown'd* ditto

4. The *Mule*, or *Bastard Bird*, neither lays nor breeds

5. Six *Humming Birds* from Surinam

6 A most curious long tail'd *Humming Bird*, and several others of the same specie. They are found from 43 North to the same degree South in America; their food is what they suck from the flowers, and always feed on the wing

7. Seven very curious *Humming Birds* from the West-Indies

8. *Goldfinches* and *Grey Linnets*; much esteem'd for their fine pipe

9. The *Bird of Paradise*; so call'd from a vulgar notion of not knowing from whence they came, but supposed to fall from Heaven. They inhabit many parts

B

of

of the East-Indies, but mostly the Molucca Islands; they feed on small birds. and are of the rapacious kind—The *Red-leg'd Partridge*, found in France—The *Gold* and *Silver Chinese Pheasants*, of late years well known in England—The *Cockatoo*, a specie of the Parrot, from the Indies—The *Brazilian Quail*, very rare

10. *Jays*; well known; it learns to imitate the human voice very perfectly—*Jackdaws*, of the same specie; speaks also very plain

11. The *Golden Thrush* and young; seldom found in England; a fine song bird—The *Red-wing'd Blackbird*, well known

12. Several very small and curious American birds of the *Creepers* kind

13. Several species of the *Manakin* kind

14. Six American birds, name not known

15. *King-fishers*; live on the banks of rivers, and dive when they see a fish. 'Tis said if you hang this bird up by its bill with an untwisted thread, it will turn itself to the quarter from whence the wind blows

16. The *Redbeak*, and several birds call'd *Manakins*

17. The *Blood-Breast*, from South America, and others not known

18. Different species of *American Creepers*

19. Five American birds—The *Sayacu* of the Brazils

20. Three ditto, very scarce

21. The *Baltimore Bird*, found in that county of North America—*American Blackbirds*

22. *Siskens*, found in England, and all over Germany, &c. feeds on seeds; known in Suffex by the Barley Bird—The *Mountain Sparrow*, also well known—The *Goldfinch* and *Bullfinch*, very common birds

23. The *Wind-chat*; lives about rivers and fens; a common bird

24. *Creepers*, found all over England; they climb up trees as the Woodpecker; the sharp feathers in their tails hinder their sliding down—*Wrens* of different sorts

25. Different *Sparrows*

26. The

26. The *Greater Ash-colour'd Butcher Bird*; so call'd from its killing of small birds, on which it feeds; it also eats insects; and are common all over Germany, and found in the mountains in the North of England

27. *Falcons* and *Hawks* of different species, well known in England

28. The *Hawk Owl* and the *Little Owl*, well known birds, found in the woods of Austria

29. The *Barn Owl*, nest and young; flies by night, and destroys small birds

30. *Six Parrots*

31. Seven different sorts of Ditto. The *Blue* inhabit the coast of Guinea, and the *Green* the coast of the Brazils, Surinam and the Amazonas. Parrots fly in pairs, making a very disagreeable noise; in the morning fly towards the sea and salt water, and return in the evening; feed on berries, fruit, &c.

32. *Bitterns* and *Ash-colour'd Herons*; frequent watry places, and build on the ground. This is what the common people call the Night Raven, for it flies by night, and has a dismal cry, which they think portends the death of themselves or relations

33. *Starlings*; they fly in flocks, and company with Fieldfares and Redwings. It imitates the human voice very plainly

34. *Robin Redbreast*, needs no description—*Summer Water Wagtail*, also well known

35. *Sky Larks*; breed all over England; the heel of the cock is longer than the hen's, and hath more white in its tail

36. The *Chaffinch*; frequents all parts of England—The *Bramblefinch*, also well known; both birds of passage, but abide with us all the year

37. The *Ash-colour'd Lesser Sea Swallow*

38. The *Black Cap'd Sea Swallow*; well known on all the sea coasts throughout the world; plunges for small fish as Gulls do

39. Different species of *Gulls*—The *Greater Gull*, &c. Gulls are well known; they frequent all the sea coasts in the world, and breed among the rocks

40. *White Ferrets* and *Martins*

41. Two *Pole-cats* and an *Ermine* or *Stoat*

42. The *Four-finger'd Monkey*—The *Yellow-footed Ditto*—Two species of *Sloths*, very rare

43. Three different species of *Monkeys*, and the *Small Ant Bear*

44. Four different species of *Monkeys*; the *Pig-tail'd*, &c. Monkeys are frequent in warm climates, and live and breed in trees; eat fruit of all kinds, and destroy young birds, eggs, &c. Herd in great numbers, and make a great noise in the night

45. *Water-Rails*; found all over Europe; it hides itself along the banks of rivers; it rather walks than swims on the water, runs very swiftly on land, and flies with its legs hanging down

46. *Wheat Ears* and *White Tails*

47. *Hedge Sparrows*; well known. 'Tis in this bird's nest the Cuckow lays its egg, which the foolish bird hatches and brings up as her own

48. *Yellowhammers*; very common every where in England—*Buntings*; feed on corn, and sit singing on the highest boughs; well known

49. *Green Linnets*; need no description—*Bullfinch*; much esteem'd for its fine pipe, and imitates the whistle of a man; feeds on berries, seeds, &c.

50. The *Lapwing*, or *Bastard Plover*; well known; the eggs are very delicate; she makes a noise when any one is at a distance from her nest, but when close by, she lies still and makes no noise. The young run as soon as hatch'd, and follow as chickens do

51. *Maccaws*; a large specie of Parrots; breeds in the Southern climes; at present well known in Europe. Parrots are seldom seen so beautiful as these, being very rare, even where they breed

52. The

52. The *Crown Bird*; comes from the *East-Indies*; 'tis call'd the King of the Doves—The *Kite*, or *Glead*; well known for robbing of barn doors. 'Tis said the use of the rudder was taken from this bird's turning its tail to direct its flight—The *Indian Curlew*; when young 'tis grey, but turns to a scarlet at a year old—*Woodcocks*; bird of passage; must esteem'd among Epicures—*Water Snipes*; well known—The *Crooked Loon*; there are many species of this bird—The Cream-colour'd smaller *Bittern*; but lately known among the curious—The *Sun Bird*; it catches flies, and breeds in South America at the sides of rivers—*Goat-suckers* and *Hawks*

53. *Snipes*—*Gallinago Minor*; frequent watry places, and feed on insects and small shell fish

54. *Tit* and other small *Larks*, sing as fine as *Canary Birds*; well known

55. The *Bearded Manakin*—The *Blue Titmouse*; breeds in trees; feeds chiefly on worms and insects; call'd *Mouse* from its creeping into holes of trees as mice do

56. *Siskens* and *Grey Linnets*

57. *King Ouzels*; frequent rocks and steep cliffs; a very good eating bird

58. The *Dusky Sea Swallow*

59. Six American Creepers

60. *Wry Necks*; found in England; feeds on ants, darting its tongue through them, and never touches them with its bill; it turns its head very often round on its shoulders, from whence it takes its name

61. The *Paddy*, or *Rice Bird*—The *Hawfinch*

62. The *Hawfinch*; feeds on seeds, berries, fruit, &c. it breaks very easily the stones of cherries with its beak, and builds in the holes of trees—*Wrens*; a well known bird, common over the whole world

63. The *Joe Bent*, or *Ox-ey'd Titmouse*; known in all parts of England

64. The *Virginia Nightingale*; frequents that country and

and the Cape de Verd Islands; is very pleasant in song,
feeds on berries—Two *Cornbitters* ditto

On the Top of the Cases are Loose Birds.

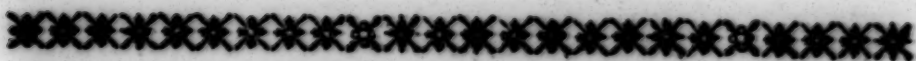
65. A *Swan*

66. *Curlews*

67. *Storks*: They frequent the Low Countries, and are birds of passage; some few stay the winter, feeding about the fish markets. I saw at Alkmaar, in North Holland, a *Stork* that had been thrown out of the nest by the old ones, by which his leg was broke; it was cut off, and a wooden one fix'd, with which it walk'd very well, and was then 16 years old. *Storks* throw one year an egg, and the next a young one from the nest, for which they are call'd the *Bird of Gratitude*, doing it to satisfy for the rent of the churches and chimnies where they build

68. The *Large Phalarope*; when old are of a fine scarlet, so that they resemble, when together on the beaches, a regiment of soldiers; they are very shy, and difficult to be shot

69. The *Bittern*; already described.



Two Pair of Stairs.

1 **T**HE *Redstart*; frequent mountainous places, and are kept for singing—The *Water Wag-tail*; lives about brooks and damp places, and follows the plough, picking up worms

2. Four Birds from the coasts of Surinam and Guinea

3. The *Spoon-Bill*; so call'd from the bill's resembling that shape; is found on the coast of South America, Surinam, &c. feeds on the beaches on small fish, &c. and are delicate eating

4. *Wheat-*

4. *Wheat-Ears*; frequent the coast of *Suffex*; ^{and} are much esteem'd for their fatness and delicate taste; they are best in harvest time—*The Field Mouse*

5. *The Curlew*; much esteem'd by *Epicures*; frequents the coast of *England*.

A *Curlew*, is she white, or is she black,

She carries twelve-pence on her back. *Old Eng. prov.*

Snipes; They breed in marshy grounds, and frequent the water side

6. *Maggies*; common in *England*. It learns to speak whole sentences very plainly, much resembling the human voice—*The Nutcracker*; of the same species, but very seldom seen, found only in *Germany*

7. *Wild Geese*; well known—*The Gambia Goose*; it hath a long spur from the first joint of its wing, which no other *European* bird hath—*The Golden Eye*; well known on our sea coasts, and frequent the *Mediterranean*

8. *The Long-tail'd Titmouse*; 'tis very remarkable that this small bird should bring up so many young; it has frequently 13 to 17

9. *The Common Swallow*; its a bird of passage, flies to warm climates in the winter, tho' 'tis said to bury itself during the winter in water and mud

10. *The Grey Plover*; frequent the sides of waters, and feed on shell fish, &c. their flesh is sweet and tender

11. Three *American* birds, *Woodpeckers*

12. *The Black Martin*, or *Swift*; builds on high towers and churches, feeds on flies, and seldom lights on the ground

13. *The Henpoe*; breeds in *Germany*, very seldom seen in *England*; it daubs its nest with excrement instead of clay; the hen is larger than the cock; 'tis a fine eating bird

14. Six *American* birds of the *Manakin* kind

15. *The Spur-wing'd Water-Hen*; they are found all along the coasts of the *Brazils* and *Surinam*, keeping

ing in many places, great numbers together, are shy; and always fighting with one another.

16. *Ruff and Reeve*; so call'd from the ruff round the neck. When they first come, there's more cocks than hens, and they never leave fighting till the number of sexes are equal. A fine eating bird.

17. *Narrow Bill'd Ducks*, call'd *Mareca*; wild, and mostly fine eating.

18. The *Kestrel Hawk*; a bird of prey, well known. The *Hobby*; of the same specie, used for catching Larks.

19. The *Sparrow Hawk*, and other species, well known in England.

20. *Heath Cock and Hen*, call'd *Grouse*; well known in the North, where they are frequently found; their flesh is excellent eating; they build in mountains. The *Partridge*; a well known bird; when any person comes near their nest, they tumble and roll about as if lame, and by that means draw him away from their nest, and then fly away.

If a Partridge had a Woodcock's thigh,

'Twou'd be the best bird that e'er did fly.

Quails; are frequent in England; they are birds of passage, and a fine eating bird; they are much larger in North America than in Europe, and fly in flocks.

21. The *Crown'd Duck*—The *Tufted Duck*—The *Summer Teal*. Birds well known.

22. The *Bernacle*, or *Clakis*; it frequents the sea coast of Lancashire in the winter time, and is esteem'd a fine eating bird. The *Sheldrake*, or *Berg Enden*, which signifies a burroughing Duck, for they dig holes as Rabbits do; they are found on the coast of Wales. The *Teal*; the most esteem'd of all the Duck kind for its delicate taste, well known all over England.

23. The *Raven*—The *Crow*—The *Royston Crow* and *Rook*; all which frequent all parts of England.

24. *Bald Coots*; build their nest on grass and reeds, floating among the reeds, which rises and falls with the tide;

tide; they live on small fish and insects—*Moor-bens*; live about pools, &c. flies with its legs hanging down; feeds on water insects among the weeds

25. The *Avosetta*; found mostly in Italy, and in the winter time on the Eastern coast of England; the singular figure of the bill characterises the bird—The *Sea Pie*; feeds chiefly on shell fish, found in abundance on the coast of Wales

26. *Turkeys*; from their first being brought from thence; a bird much esteem'd for eating, and well known; it hath an antipathy to red colour; it loves hot and can bear cold countries—*Bantam*, *Frizzled*, and *Rumplefs* Poultry; are so common as to need no description

27. *Cocks* and *Hens*, of different countries; one has a spur on its head, saw'd off at the time of cutting the comb, and bound fast, so that it took root and grew—*Guinea fowls*; so call'd from the place they came, and are well tasted flesh

28. *Peacock* and *Hen*; a bird well known by the length of its tail, and the glorious colours that adorn it; it lives to a great age, upwards of 100 years—*Pheasants*; esteem'd the most delicate of all birds: divers sorts

29. *Pidgeons* and *Doves* of sundry species; birds well known all over the world. The common Pidgeon lives about 25 years, and breeds till the last six months of its life

30. The *Shoveler*, *Teal*, and different species of Ducks

31. The *Poacher*, and several other species of Ducks, which need no description

32. *Dew-lap'd Geese*; so call'd from a lap or sack hanging under its bill—The *Sea Pheasant*; distinguish'd from all other of the Duck kind by the length of the feathers in the tail, frequent watry places

33. Black headed *Gulls*

C

34. The

On the Top of the Cases are Loose Birds.

34. The *Goss Hawk*; a bird of prey; seizes birds much larger than itself, and when hungry, catches hares, rabbits, &c.

35. The *Powies*, or *Curacao Bird*. I've seen the crown of this bird made use of by the ladies of Surinam for egrets; 'tis a fine eating bird; frequents the woods of the coasts of Brazil, Surinam, Isequebo, &c.

36. The *Diver*, or *Loon*, well known

37. The *Soland Goose*

38. The *Muscovy Duck*

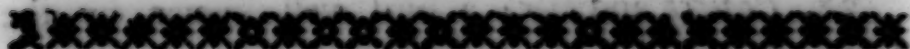
39. The *Goosander*

40. A small *Hawk*

41. The *Fish Eagle*; frequent sides of rivers, and eats fish, &c.

42. *Stone Curlews*

43. The *Gold Cock Chinese Pheasant*.



Attick Story.

No. 1. **I**S the representation of a **CHRYSTAL PALACE**, began for the late Emperor of Germany, and finish'd at a great expence; consisting of upwards of 20,000 pieces, put together with great skill, according to the rules of architecture, and is esteem'd the most curious piece of workmanship ever shewn, reflected in a surprising manner by mirrors, and ornamented with figures.

No. 2. Two curious Drawings on a gold ground by *Worlidge*

No. 3. In-

No. 3. Insects and Animals preserved in Spirits.

1. **T**HE *Common Water Snake*
2. A beautiful *Pied Snake*
3. Two Snakes
4. Two *Flying Fish*, caught off the Island of Barbados; very fine eating
5. A *Batt*
6. A Chicken's foot with 6 toes
7. A *West-India Shrimp*
8. A large *Strawberry*
9. Two *Wood Scorpions* from the *Berbices*
10. The head of a very singular animal
11. A small *Armidillo*
12. A *Burning Worm*, from the *West-Indies*. If the hair gets on you, it causes an itching or burning like nettles
13. An *Aligator*
14. A *Lizard*
15. A Snake of the venomous kind, with very remarkable long teeth and large mouth
16. The *King of the Ants*; so call'd from their being fed by them; they lay in a hole, and the Ants bring them leaves from a great distance, which they eat, and never go out of their nest
17. Two very beautiful striped and spotted Snakes from the *Brazils*
18. A spotted Snake
19. A small *King of the Ants* of another sort
20. A *Water Dog*
21. A *House Frog* from *Surinam*
22. A singular specie of the *Crab*
23. A *Lizard*
24. A spotted Snake
25. A small *Waraper* and a *Trumpet Fish*
26. Two

26. Two small curious Snakes
27. A *Hundred Feet*, a *Worm*, and a *Locust*
28. A Snake
29. Two Snakes from *Isequebo*
30. A *Waraper*; a fine eating fish; they crawl over land to fish-ponds and rivers, where they spawn; caught in the small rivers in *Surinam*
31. A monstrous Cat with 8 legs
32. A *Virginia Nightingale*
33. A *Java Sparrow*
34. A young *Guinea Deer*
35. A *Surinam Hare*
36. The Foetus of a *Busb Dog*
37. A *Busb Rat* from *Surinam*, with her young, which run in and out of a false belly
38. A beautiful *Coach Whip Snake*
39. One Ditto from *Cayan*
40. Another specie of the *King of the Ants*
41. A most beautiful *Sapacal Snake*
42. A *Crocodile*, with a *Silver Fish*
43. The *Armidillo*, or *Hog in Armour*; very fine eating; it burroughs in the ground like Rabbits
44. A beautiful *Blue*, and the *Whip Snake*
45. A *Negro Child*
46. A *King-fisher*
47. A *Flying Fish*
48. The *Small Ant Bear*; it runs its tongue into the holes of the *Ants* nest, which the *Ants* immediately get upon, and when full, it draws its tongue in and eats them all
49. Another sort of *Flying Fish*
50. A Snake
51. A *West-Indian Camelion*
52. A small *Leguana*, very fine eating; it lays eggs near as large as a hen's, which are also very delicate
53. A specie of the *Lizard*
54. A *Frog* from *Surinam*
55. A *Variegated Snake*

56. A *Variegated King of the Ants*
57. A *Snake* and a small *Sword Fish*
58. A *Snake* from the *West-Indies*
59. A *West-India* fish, called the *Silver Fish*
60. The *Pepab*, or Male Toad of the one that brings her young out at her back
61. A fine *Whip Snake*
62. A *Trout* from *America*
63. A *Bird* with 2 bodies
64. A *Snake* from *Canada*
65. A *Rattle Snake* of two years old. Their bite is almost immediate death; when they bite, a little bag adjoining to the Teeth breaks, and the poison gushes into the wound
66. A *Sloth*, a very singular animal
67. Two very beautiful *Variegated Snakes* and a small *West-India Water Bird*
68. The *Gerba* or *Egyptian Rat*, springs as a bird, catches flies, &c. A very singular and rare animal, described and figured by Edwards from this very beast
69. A *Hare* from *Isequebo*
70. A *Cbicken* with 4 legs
71. Three *Tarantulas*. Their bite is poisonous
72. Two very beautiful *Snakes*
73. A *Land Crab*, which live in holes as rats do
74. A *West-India Bush Dog*
75. A *Flying Squirrel* from *New England*
76. A *Snake*
77. Two species of the *Lizard*, very rare.—The *Saw Tail'd*, &c.

No. 4. A *Racoon*, from *North America*, as preserved by the *Indians*

No. 5. Three *EGYPTIAN MUMMIES*, one of about nine years old and two *Babes*; lately brought from *Alexandria*, taken out of the *Catacombs*, and have been buried at least 2000 years; esteemed very perfect and curious.

No. 6. The

No. 6. The Skeleton of a Parrot, serving to shew in what manner the Birds in this Cabinet are prepared.

No. 7, 8 and 9, contains loose birds.

No. 10. A *Sea Tortoise*, of the specie that tortoise-shell is made use of.

No. 11. The *Snout of a Fish* (commonly call'd the *Saw Fish*) is caught in the rivers and on the coasts of the West-Indies. The Indians call it *Chicow*.

No. 12. The *Bone of a Whale*, resembling a lady's hat:

No. 13. The model of a Cross to break Criminals on.

No. 14. The Model of an Indian Canoe, made of bark; they are about 12 feet long, and so light that one person can take them on their back, and carry them across the land to other Waters. Used only in some parts of North America, Hudson's Bay and the Lakes.

No. 15. Butterflies and Insects.

1. **M**OTHS, Beetles and Butterflies
2. Butterflies, Moths, Beetles, &c.
3. Ditto
4. Beetles
5. Moths and European Butterflies
6. Butterflies all from China
7. Moths of sundry sorts
8. Beautiful Moth, and the Clifton Nonpareil
9. The Mantis, and several sorts of the Locust Tribe
10. Moths, a Tarantula, and Bull Beetles
11. A Large Locust, a Hundred Feet, and sundry sorts of Beetles and Flies
12. European Butterflies
13. European and Foreign Day and Night Flies
14. Bees and Ichnomens
15. Lanthorn Flies, Scorpions, Secadas, and various sorts of Beetles
16. Very rare Exotic Beetles

17. Eu-

(15)

17. European Butterflies of the Swallow kind
18. Tarantulas, Hundred Feet, Scorpions, &c.
19. Ditto
20. Ditto
21. Ditto of various Tribes
22. Ditto other species

F I N I S.

17. Tropical Buntails of the Swallow kind
 18. Tanager, Handed Red, Scapular, &c.
 19. Dingo
 20. Dingo
 21. Dingo of various Tints
 22. Dingo of various Tints



F I N I S H

